Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: May 10, 1951 — BAE — 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MAY 1, 1951

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP AND YEAR	PERCENT 1/ NOT HARVESTED FOR GRAIN	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST (1,000 acres)	YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE (bushels)	PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels)
WINTER WHEAT				
Average 1940-49	10.1	44,640	17.7	791,764
1950	17.2	43,816	17.1	750,666
1951	2/ 23.6	2/ 41,300	2/ 16.6	2/ 682,196
RYE				
Average 1940-49	47.7	2,448	12.2	30,173
1950	51.0	1,822	12.6	22,977
1951	2/ 51.9	2/ 1,818	2/ 12.8	2/ 23,263

CROP	CONDITION MAY 1 Average 1940-49	CONDITION MAY 1 1950	CONDITION MAY 1 1951	PRODUCTION Average 1940-49	PRODUCTION 1950	PRODUCTION Indicated May 1, 1951
	Percent					
Oats 3/	71	62	58	---	---	---
Hay	84	79	85	---	---	---
Pasture	82	74	78	---	---	---
Early potatoes 3/	79	80	84	---	---	---
Peaches 3/ (1,000 bu.)	---	---	---	4/ 17,712	6,103	17,699
Maple Products:						
Sugar (1,000 lb.)	---	---	---	405	262	213
Sirup (1,000 gal.)	---	---	---	2,005	1,968	1,726

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

CROP	Average 1940-49 Percent 5/	Average 1940-49 1,000 tons	1950 Percent 5/	1950 1,000 tons	1951 Percent 5/	1951 1,000 tons
All hay	15.2	15,322	14.9	14,837	14.6	15,616

1/ Percent of seeded acreage. 2/ Indicated May 1, 1951. 3/ 10 Southern States; California also included for Early Potatoes. 4/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 5/ Percent of previous year's crop.

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CROP PRODUCTION, MAY 1, 1951
(Continued)

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/

CROP	Average 1939-48	1948	1949	Indicated 1950
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	99,700	104,120	108,465	116,150
Grapefruit	50,722	45,530	36,500	44,370
Lemons	13,055	10,010	11,360	13,000

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Average 1940-49	1950	1951
	Million pounds			Millions		
March	9,538	9,991	9,690	6,011	6,462	6,340
April	10,146	10,506	10,328	6,233	6,428	6,318
Jan.-Apr. Incl.	36,478	38,285	37,505	20,620	23,310	22,882

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

K. T. Hutchinson

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

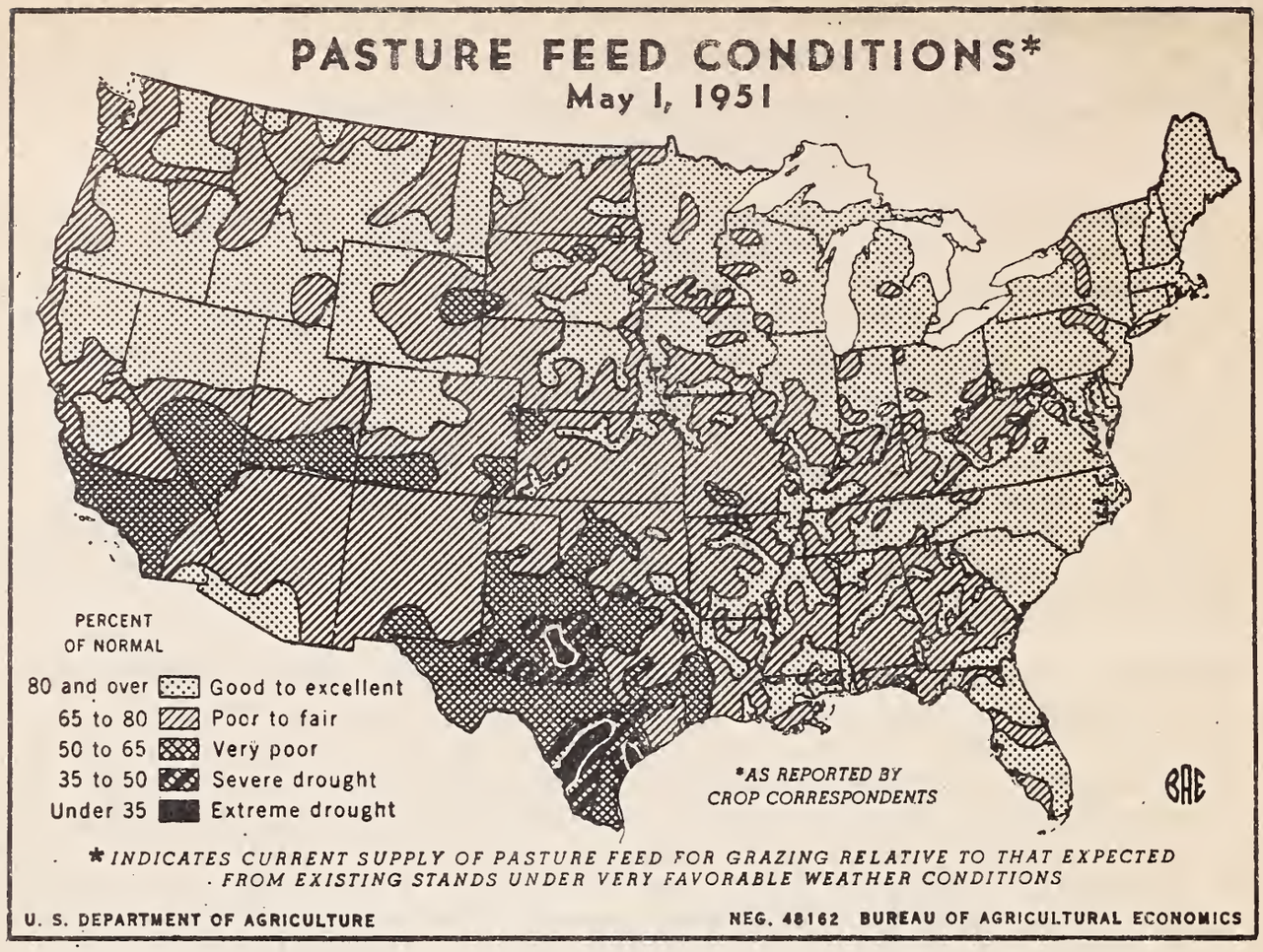
GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF MAY 1, 1951

Crop prospects, which had been rather discouraging during much of April, brightened toward the end of the month and in early May. Farm work and development of crops, previously retarded by cool, wet weather in much of the country, made rapid progress when the weather turned favorable. In dry portions of the Great Plains, winter wheat continued to deteriorate until rain and warm weather brought a turn for the better. Winter wheat production is now estimated at 682 million bushels, 44 million less than on April 1. Seeding of spring grains was delayed in much of the North Central region, except in northernmost parts, and some farmers there may have found it impractical to seed in full their intended acreages of oats and barley Seeding of the intended spring wheat acreage, however, is now probable under fairly favorable conditions. Pastures also had been developing slowly, but responded rapidly to favorable conditions at the end of April.

Weather conditions during the first two-thirds of April retarded farm work and vegetative growth in the greater part of the interior of the country. In the Northeast and most Atlantic States, northern Minnesota and the Dakotas, and in much of the West, progress was mostly satisfactory to advanced. In the larger portion of the country, however, delays resulted from the lower than usual temperatures generally, coupled with dry soils in the central and southern Great Plains, but wet fields elsewhere. Frosts in April dipped deep into the South, resulting in light additional damage to fruit. Slow development of pastures increased demands upon hay and roughage supplies. But when warmer than usual temperatures for April came in the latter part of the month, improvement in development of all vegetation was rapid. Farmers with their power equipment began to catch up on their spring work. The favorable conditions have continued to date in May.

Rye production of more than 23 million bushels is indicated by current estimates of a relatively small acreage for grain, but slightly above average yield prospects. This would be slightly more than in 1950, but much smaller than in most years before 1943. A hay crop of about 104 million tons, less than in 1950 but more than average, appears in prospect. Added to carryover stocks of nearly 16 million tons, this would furnish an adequate supply for the increased number of roughage-consuming livestock. Condition of early potatoes is 4 and 5 points better than last year or average, respectively. Excellent yields are being obtained from current digging in Florida and southern Alabama. The outturn of maple products was relatively small, with the number of trees tapped the smallest of record.

Wide ranges of temperature marked April weather, from unusually cool in the first three weeks to unseasonably warm near the end of the month. Average temperatures for the month, however, showed relatively small departures from normal. They were higher than usual in most of the Atlantic States from New England to Georgia, in portions of States adjacent to the Great Lakes and west across North Dakota, in West Texas, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and the Pacific Coast States. In most of the mid-West and South they were below normal. Rainfall varied widely also. In Washington, it was the dryest April of record and Texas received only about one-third normal rainfall. In Arizona and southern California, a long droughty period was broken. Precipitation was heavy in a large northern area from New England and New Jersey across country to Minnesota and eastern Nebraska, and in most of the South Atlantic region, extending into Alabama and Mississippi. Rainfall was deficient in the Great Plains from western Nebraska to Texas and most of the West. Irrigation water supplies remained excellent in the north, but ranging down to critically short in New Mexico, Arizona, southern Nevada and pumping areas of California.


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
May 1, 1951
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
BAE
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
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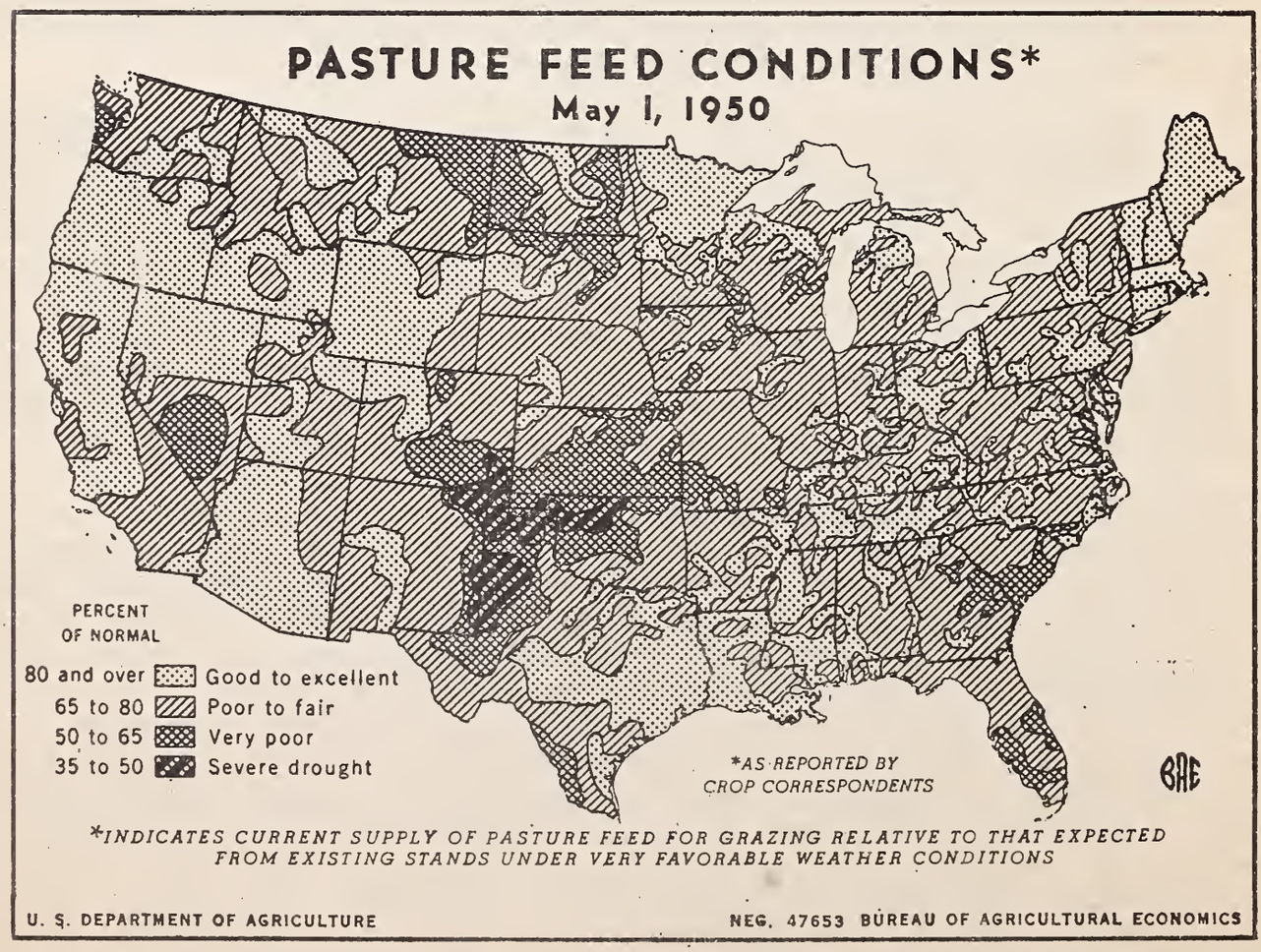
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
May 1, 1950
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
BAE
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

As a result of the adverse April weather, progress of spring work was delayed in much of the interior of the country, apparently most seriously in Missouri and Tennessee. Soil moisture was adequate to excessive rather generally, the chief exception being a large area from western Louisiana and Oklahoma westward to southern California. Parts of this area received helpful but mostly insufficient rains at the end of April. Seeding of spring grains was mostly completed in Kansas, but later than seemed desirable. In Missouri and southern Illinois, the delay was so great that some intended acreage will not be sown to oats. In the more important areas to the northward the delay was less serious and intentions are likely to be more nearly realized, as the mechanical equipment now available on most farms enables farmers to seed rapidly when soil conditions permit. Conditions in the main spring wheat area appeared favorable for seeding intended acreages. Rice seeding was about on schedule. Corn planting was barely started in Missouri and Tennessee, but was well along in southern Kansas, Kentucky and Virginia. Further south corn and cotton planting had made slower than usual progress, although planting was nearly completed in Georgia and some cultivation had been done in Florida and South Texas. Planting of peanuts, also belated, was proceeding rapidly by May 1. More favorable conditions in May are enabling farmers generally to proceed rapidly with soil preparation and planting in the late areas.

Prospects for winter wheat declined during most of April in the southern Great Plains area. Additional abandonment also occurred in western parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, southeastern Colorado and in New Mexico, because of continued dryness, coolness and insect damage. But as warmer temperatures came, insect activity lessened and growth was stimulated, bringing improved prospects on remaining stands. Additional losses became apparent in the Northwest and elsewhere, so that for the United States the acreage not to be harvested for grain increased from 23.4 percent on April 1 to an estimated 26.6 percent on May 1. Winter oats suffered heavily from freezing and insects. As a result, heavier than usual spring seedings were made, but in some areas these have not prospered. Consequently, winter oats made up only 61 percent of the acreage in the 10 Southern States, compared with 71 percent in 1950. The reported condition of 58 percent is as poor as in 1942 and with the further exception of 1936, the poorest of record on May 1. Winter barley is in poor condition in the Southwest, but fair to good elsewhere.

Pastures and hay meadows developed slowly until warm weather in late April speeded growth. Reported condition of pastures on May 1 was 78 percent, compared with 74 percent a year earlier and the average of 82. With grazing capacity less than usual, particularly in the South and West, continued feeding of hay and roughage has been necessary, bringing about local shortages in spite of the very large supply available last fall. Condition of hay meadows at 85 percent compares with 79 percent a year ago and the average of 84 percent. Prospects appear rather uniformly good except in the dry areas of the Great Plains and Southwest. Range pastures also were retarded and were in the poorest condition for May 1 since 1937. Condition was below average in every range State, as the usual improvement during April failed to occur. Early May rains brought some improvement in feed prospects. Cattle were fed more than usual supplemental feed, reducing hay stocks. Livestock were in good condition except in the dry Southwest.

Egg and milk production was maintained at a relatively high level during April. Farm flocks laid 2 percent less eggs than in April 1950. The rate of lay was higher than last year and average, but the number of laying hens was less than either. Young chickens on farms number 5 percent more than a year ago.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships on May 1 were more favorable than a year ago. Milk production was less than in April of 4 of the last 6 years, but only 2 percent less than in April 1950. Production per cow on May 1 was only slightly less than a year earlier and 10 percent above average for the date. Apparently milk flow lagged during most of April, as pastures developed slowly, but improved at the end of the month. Liberal feeding of grain, hay and silage was necessary to maintain production.

Planting and development of most spring commercial truck crops has been retarded, and the acreage is 7 percent less than in 1950. Nevertheless, production prospects improved during April, so that a tonnage only 5 percent less than last spring, but 20 percent above average, is now expected. Sharp declines from last year are foreseen for onions, cabbage and carrots, with smaller declines for 9 other vegetables. Significant increases in cantaloups, cucumbers and spinach and small increases in 6 other crops are expected. For summer market, early estimates indicate an acreage of truck crops a little below that of last summer and the average. Intended acreages of the 11 vegetables for processing total about 2 percent more than in 1950 and 6 percent above average. Sharp increases are expected in sweet corn, tomatoes and pickling cucumbers, and smaller upturns in snap beans, green peas and lima beans, with acreages of the 5 other vegetables about the same as in 1950.

Slightly more than the average total quantity of deciduous fruit and nuts is in prospect in 1951--an average outturn of apples, larger than average crops of pears grapes, sour cherries and tree nuts, but less than average quantities of peaches, apricots and sweet cherries. April freezes in the Pacific Northwest reduced prospects for sweet cherries, peaches and apricots, and light damage resulted in scattered areas of many other States. Large peach crops are expected in California, Georgia and the Carolinas, but light crops in most other areas. Apples have escaped serious damage in most areas, but production will be smaller than last year in Oregon and Washington. California Valencia oranges, the principal source for summer market, will furnish larger than average supplies. The outlook for 1951-52 citrus crops is favorable in all areas except Texas, where winter freeze damage was extremely severe.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1951 crop of winter wheat is now estimated at 682 million bushels, 44 million bushels less than indicated on April 1. A crop this size would be the smallest since 1943 and 9 percent smaller than the 751 million bushel winter wheat crop of 1950, which also was seriously injured by drought and insect infestation in the Southern Great Plains Area. The current indicated crop is over an eighth smaller than the 10-year average production of 791,764,000 bushels.

The acreage remaining for harvest is estimated at 41,200,000 acres. Such an acreage would be 6 percent smaller than that harvested in 1950 and the smallest since 1944. The portion of the seeded acreage that will not be harvested for grain is estimated at 26.6 percent, compared with 17.2 percent last year and the 10-year average of 10.1 percent.

Except in the High Plains area, most of the Texas wheat acreage failed to germinate until February. The heaviest abandonment of record, or a loss of 70 percent of the seeded acreage, is expected in this State. Loss of acreage in Oklahoma, at 34 percent, will be the heaviest since 1911 and the 26 percent expected in Kansas is the greatest since 1940.

Based on May 1 conditions, the indicated yield per harvested acre is 16.6 bushels, compared with 17.1 bushels last year and the 10-year average yield of 17.7 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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During the past month, growth and development of the crop has been retarded generally by a combination of many adverse conditions. This is particularly true throughout the area comprised of New Mexico, extreme eastern Colorado, and western areas of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska. The loss of acreage has been particularly heavy with some counties in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas showing almost a complete failure. The heavy abandonment is attributed largely to the late fall and winter drought, winter killing from low temperatures, orange leaf rust and greenbug infestation last fall, and greenbugs and cut worms this spring. The loss appears particularly heavy in early seeded fields. High winds during April resulted in extensive damage from soil erosion in many fields with small plant growth. Weeds are a threat to fields with thin stands although some fields are being sprayed.

The Kansas wheat crop, although showing deterioration in western counties, made good progress elsewhere in the State. Plants have tillered well and are showing excellent color. Nebraska prospects, except in the western area, improved with the late April rains.

In the East North Central States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio this year, early sown and late sown wheat are in two rather distinct stages of development. Late sown wheat for the most part was planted after corn and soybeans were harvested. The early sown wheat came through the winter in good condition and is developing favorably. The late acreage suffered more winter-kill than usual and had developed slowly until late April when a week or 10 days of above normal temperatures and sunshine did much to stimulate growth. Along the Eastern Seaboard and in Southeastern States, wheat has responded to generally favorable growing conditions during April.

In the Pacific Northwest States, California, and Montana, additional abandonment of winter wheat acreage became evident to growers by May 1. A considerable proportion of abandoned winter wheat acreage has been or will be reseeded to spring wheat. Recent rains have been extremely beneficial to the crop remaining for harvest in the Pacific and Mountain States.

For the country as a whole this season's harvest is now expected to run somewhat later than usual. Growth of the crop was retarded last fall and the early spring season was rather backward for proper crop development. However, moderate temperatures and widespread rains near the end of April favored rapid plant growth. Wheat is heading in Texas and southern Oklahoma, and some fields are in the early "boot" stage in southern Kansas.

RYE: Conditions on May 1 indicate a rye crop of 23,263,000 bushels. This is only slightly more than the 1950 crop of 22,977,000 bushels, but 6,910,000 bushels, or 23 percent less than the 10-year average production. The average yield of 12.8 bushels per acre indicated on May 1 is 0.2 bushel higher than last year and 0.6 bushel above the 10-year average. Among the major producing States, larger crops than last year are estimated for Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota. Smaller crops than last year are indicated for Michigan, North Dakota, and Nebraska.

The acreage remaining for grain harvest is estimated at 1,818,000 acres, only slightly less than the 1,822,000 harvested last year but almost a fourth less than the 10-year average. The total acreage seeded was estimated at 3,782,000 acres. This compares with 3,720,000 acres seeded the preceding year and the 10-year average of 4,607,000 acres. The portion of the acreage remaining for grain harvest is estimated at 48 percent of the total seeded, the balance of the acreage being used only for grazing, winter cover, or being abandoned.

In the southwestern area the crop suffered from a very dry winter and from insect damage, but in the principal North Central producing area generally better-than-average yields are indicated.

OATS (10 SOUTHERN STATES): The May 1 condition of oats in these States as a group is 58 percent, the lowest since 1942. This compares with 62 percent last year and the average of 71 percent.

Despite damage from winter-kill, the May 1 reported condition in the Carolinas was above last year. In Florida, where the bulk of the crop is fall sown, oats are maturing rapidly and favorable yields are expected. Prospects are poor in Georgia where inadequate rainfall last fall and extremely cold weather during the winter adversely affected the fall sown oats. In Alabama, fall sown oats were badly winter-killed. Prospects in Mississippi improved during April but are still only fair. The reported condition in Arkansas and Louisiana is slightly below average. Dry winter weather and greenbug damage have seriously affected the Oklahoma crop. In Texas, drought and freezes have resulted in almost complete failures in some areas; a very low condition of 36 percent is reported.

Higher yields are usually obtained from fall sown oats, particularly if the succeeding winter weather is not unusually severe. This has resulted in a trend during recent years toward increasing the acreage sown during the fall. However, only 61 percent of the present oat acreage was reported as fall sown compared with 71 percent a year earlier because of considerable spring re-seeding of abandoned fall sown oats.

FRUIT: The 1951 prospective production of deciduous fruit is slightly above average. Conditions on May 1 indicate production will be about average for apples, above average for pears, sour cherries and grapes and below average for peaches, apricots and sweet cherries. An above-average total crop of nuts is indicated. The freezing temperatures of April 17-21 in the Pacific Northwest reduced the 1951 prospects with the heaviest damage to sweet cherries, peaches and apricots. A freeze around mid-April did some damage in scattered areas of many other States but the amount was light. Production of apples in the East is expected to be near the 1950 crop, while the Midwest is expecting a much larger crop. The crop in Washington and Oregon is uncertain but will be below the large 1950 figure. Production of peaches in the 10 Southern States is average with large crops expected in the Carolinas and Georgia. The Midwest crop will be light due to the heavy winter killing of buds. The peach crop in the Northwest was sharply reduced by the April freeze. A good crop of peaches is expected in California. The grape

crop in California should be large, while the Great Lakes crop will be below average. The outlook in Michigan is poor and offsets the good outlook for the other Great Lakes States. The Northwest pear crop was damaged by the April freezes, while in California prospects for all varieties of pears are good. Sweet cherries in the Northwest were damaged severely by the April freezes and the crop in California is expected to be below the 1950 production. Sweet cherries in Michigan were damaged by the low temperatures last fall. Prospects for sour cherries are much better than for sweet cherries. The Great Lakes States are expecting an average or above crop of sour cherries. The 1951 apricot crop will be below the 1950 crop due to the irregular set of fruit in California and the freeze damage in Washington. The plum crop in California is expected to be above the 1950 crop, while in Michigan the November freezes reduced the crop materially. A heavy set of prunes occurred in California but in eastern Washington, eastern Oregon and Idaho, the freezes in April reduced the prospects. In western Oregon and western Washington prospects are for a prune crop much above the very short crop of 1950. Production of 1950-51 California Valencia oranges, is slightly above average. This crop is the principal supply for the summer and fall fresh markets. The California lemon crop is above last season but below average. The outlook for the 1951-52 citrus crops is favorable for all areas except Texas, where production will be very light due to the severe winter freeze damage.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Prospects on May 1 for commercial apples indicates about an average crop for 1951 although freezes occurred in the Pacific Northwest during April. The low temperatures of April 17 to 21 caused heavy damage in sections of Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The Delicious crop seems to be hurt more than Winesaps. Prospects by orchards and by areas vary widely. The outlook for the other regions of the Nation is good with very little freeze damage during the past month. The present prospects in the East are for a crop equal to the 1950 production, while prospects in the Midwest are for a relatively large crop, several times the small crop of last year. While low temperatures were recorded during the past winter in the Midwest, the amount of winter killing of apple buds was light. The season is about average in the Northeastern States, later than average in the Appalachian and Midwest and about average in the West.

In the New England States, apple prospects are good, with the bloom very heavy on all varieties except Baldwin and McIntosh. The bloom on these varieties will be light following the heavy crop of 1950. In New York, apples are well budded except for some late varieties. McIntosh should reach full bloom during the first part of May. The bloom in New Jersey is about one week ahead of last year but about average. Prospects are for a good crop.

Prospects in Pennsylvania are good to excellent, with the commercial areas of Adams-Franklin-York and Berks-Lehigh sections reporting very good crops. York Imperial will be light in the Adams-Franklin-York area because this is an off year. On the other hand, Stayman production should be heavy. In the southern and southeastern counties, the bloom was spotted. The set of buds in Ohio was heavy. Very little winter injury was reported. The prospects for Jonathan, Delicious and McIntosh are good. The crop in Indiana escaped damage during the winter months and prospects are good. In Illinois, all varieties except Jonathan had a heavy bloom. No winter killing of trees or buds was reported. The cold winter in Michigan caused considerable spur wood damage in all commercial areas.

Injury is most common to Jonathan, Steele Red, R. I. Greening, Golden Delicious, Rome Beauty, and King. Buds appear to be developing normally, however, and the trees are expected to develop new conductive tissue to the buds. Wisconsin is expecting a good crop. Very little winter damage was reported and a heavy bloom is expected. Apple trees in Minnesota came through the winter in good condition and there is a heavy set of buds. The crop in Iowa is quite promising. Winter killing of buds was negligible. Apple prospects in Kansas are generally good following last year's light crop.

Prospects for apples are good in Maryland. The low temperatures during April did little damage to the crop. In Virginia, the freeze on April 17 to 19 damaged early blooming varieties, especially Delicious. The bloom on most varieties except York has been heavy. Growers are generally optimistic over prospects. In West Virginia no damage from freeze was reported during the month. Prospects are for a good crop. The outlook in North Carolina is good, although below the 1950 large crop. Some winter damage was reported in the Brushy Mountain and Henderson areas. Many blossoms, particularly of the Red Delicious variety, were killed by freezing weather during mid-April in the commercial areas in Henderson and Haywood counties. The bloom in Kentucky was heavy and prospects in that State and Tennessee are good. Trees apparently came through the winter in fair to good condition. There was little or no freeze damage to blossoms. The outlook in Arkansas is favorable. Trees produced a heavy bloom.

The cool, dry weather in the commercial areas in Montana during April has retarded the budding of trees. The low temperatures on April 18 and 19 may have caused some damage. A frost during the last three days in April in New Mexico may have damaged the crop slightly but prospects are still for a good crop. Utah is expecting a good crop.

The Idaho crop of Delicious was hurt badly by freezes in April. Jonathans were frozen on lower limbs in some orchards but not hurt too badly on others. Romes appear to have escaped frost damage. In Oregon, the freezes in April reduced the crop considerably but a fair crop is still in prospect. The freeze severely damaged the Delicious crop in the Hood River Valley. The Newtown crop, a later blooming variety, largely escaped, though there was some damage. Prospects were also reduced in other commercial areas of eastern Oregon, particularly Milton-Freewater, but in the commercial areas of western Oregon the outlook appears favorable. The apple crop in Washington was also damaged by the freeze in the middle of April. If the remaining buds can be set, the crop will be fair, though there is some question as to whether the set fruit will stick on the tree. In Wenatchee, growers reported that the Delicious buds seem to have been hurt more than Winesap. The damage varies by orchards and locality. In the Yakima area, the low temperature also damaged the crop. Present indications in California point to a good production both in the Gravenstein areas of Sonoma County and in the important late producing section of Santa Cruz-Monterey Counties.

PEACHES: The peach crop in the 10 Southern States is forecast at 17,699,000 bushels -- almost three times last year's short crop of 6,103,000 bushels but slightly less than the 10-year average production of 17,712,000 bushels. Large crops are indicated for the Carolinas and Georgia, and fair crops for Texas, Oklahoma and Florida. Short crops are in prospect for Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana because of spring frost damage.

South Carolina expects a record crop of 6,708,000 bushels compared with the near-failure last year of 468,000 bushels and the average of 3,799,000 bushels. The set of fruit is very heavy and most orchards will require thinning to produce desirable

sized fruit. Rainfall was above normal in April, which is favorable. Quality is expected to be good to excellent. Harvest of the earliest varieties is expected to start the first week in June, Hileys the first week in July and Hale Havens and Elbertas around mid-July.

The North Carolina peach crop is forecast at 2,772,000 bushels--5 times the short crop of last year and 28 percent above average. Trees were in full bloom around mid-April in the Sand Hills, Piedmont, and Coastal sections and about a week later in the mountains. Thinning of early varieties has been started, but thinning of midseason and late varieties has not generally begun.

Georgia expects a crop of 4,410,000 bushels--4½ times the short crop of last year but 8 percent less than average. On May 3, a hail storm caused some damage to commercial orchards in Taylor, Peach and Crawford Counties of the Fort Valley area. The first shipments are expected about as follows: Mayflower, May 10; Dixired, May 21; Early Red Free, May 25; Early Rose, May 28; Dixigem, June 2; Early Hiley, June 10; and Elbertas, July 4. Peak movement should occur a week to 10 days after start of harvest.

Alabama and Mississippi, at 460,000 and 260,000 bushels, respectively, are about equal to last year's production, but only about one-third of average. A freeze occurred in mid-March when the crop was in full bloom or ready to bloom and caused heavy damage. The Arkansas peach crop was severely damaged by sub-zero weather around February 1. The loss was greatest in the Clarksville and Crowley Ridge areas. Elbertas suffered most. Frosts and hail in April in the Nashville area took a further toll. The crop is forecast at 900,000 bushels--about one-half of last year and two-fifths of average. Louisiana expects a crop of 178,000 bushels--a little less than last year and only three-fifths of average.

The Texas crop at 1,450,000 bushels is 85 percent more than last year but 18 percent less than average. Prospects continue favorable in northeast Texas, but a freeze on the Edwards Plateau the second week in April sharply reduced the crop in that area. Oklahoma expects 464,000 bushels--a fourth above last year but slightly below average.

Virginia prospects as a whole are near average, although the crop in the Roanoke area and in Augusta and Nelson counties was damaged severely by frosts in mid-April. Trees were past full bloom by mid-April except for a few late blooming varieties. The season is later than usual. West Virginia and Maryland peach prospects were favorable on May 1. Trees have generally finished blooming and hold a good set of fruit in nearly all areas. The damage caused by April freezes was spotted but generally light.

New England and New York peach buds sustained spotted damage from winter freezes and spring frosts, but large crops generally are in prospect. Peaches were in full bloom in the Hudson Valley the last week of April, and bloom is expected in other New York areas and in New England the first week of May. The season is earlier than last year and slightly earlier than average.

New Jersey peaches were past full bloom by May 1--a little later than usual. At least an average crop is expected. In Pennsylvania, most peach trees in the southern and central counties had a heavy bloom and fruit will require thinning unless a heavy drop occurs. In the northwest, full bloom is expected about May 10.

In the Midwest, peaches were severely damaged by low temperatures last fall and winter, and short crops are in prospect except for a few areas. The crop in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky will be extremely short, while a fair production is expected in northeastern Ohio and parts of Missouri. The season is late in this region. In scattered areas, especially in Michigan, many trees were killed by the low winter temperatures.

In the West, California, Utah and New Mexico have favorable prospects; Idaho expects a fair crop, but Colorado, Washington and Oregon will be extremely short. The California clingstone bloom was lighter than for several seasons but it is now evident that most varieties have an adequate set of fruit. Thinning will be necessary in most cling peach orchards. The late varieties, such as Phillips, have a lighter set than early varieties. California freestones also carry a good set, as a whole, and prospects are generally favorable. However, Muirs, essentially a drying variety, have a light set. The April freezes did considerable damage to peaches in Oregon and Washington, while the Colorado crop was almost wiped out by low temperatures around the first of February.

PEARS: The outlook for pears on May 1 was still uncertain as damage from the April freeze in Washington and Oregon has not yet been determined. Prospects in California are for a good crop. The crop in Michigan was damaged by the low winter temperatures. In most other States, the outlook is good.

In New York, very little winter or spring freeze damage was reported and a good crop is in prospect. There was some spur wood injury to pear trees in Michigan. The injury seems to be more severe on Bartletts than other varieties. Buds are developing satisfactorily. The bloom in Illinois was good to heavy in all areas. In other Midwest States the bloom was generally heavy and good crops are indicated. In Texas, prospects continue favorable for pears. The Washington crop was damaged by the mid-April freeze. The crop in both Wenatchee and Yakima Valleys was hard hit, though probably less severely than cherries, peaches and apricots. The quality of Bartletts will probably be lower than usual. In Oregon, the outlook for Bartletts in the Rogue River Valley is very favorable, while in the Hood River Valley, frost damage was serious in many orchards. There was some spotted frost damage to Bartletts in the Willamette Valley but, on the whole, it probably was not serious. The outlook for fall and winter varieties in the Rogue River Valley is favorable. The Anjou crop is not expected to be up to the large production of a year ago, but the Bosc crop will probably be larger than a year ago. The fall and winter varieties in the Hood River Valley suffered rather extensive frost damage during April.

In California, all indications point to a relatively good crop of Bartletts, especially in areas having no hail damage. Important acreages in Placer and El Dorado counties and a more limited area along the Sacramento River are thought to be heavily damaged by hail. Since the quality will be affected, the actual loss of tonnage by hail will depend somewhat on the demand by processors. The outlook for the other varieties is good, especially in the Santa Clara Valley.

GRAPES: All classes of grapes in California are expected to produce heavily this year. The condition of vineyards and the development of the crop is good. The crop made an early start this year, and while light frost was reported at a few points in the San Joaquin Valley in late March, practically no damage occurred in the important producing areas. The prospects in the Great Lakes region

are spotted. The severe winter temperatures did extensive damage to the crop in Michigan. Most of the primary buds were killed but it is hoped that secondary or tertiary fruit buds will have sufficient time to develop and produce a crop. Very little winter damage was reported in New York. Vineyards in the Erie belt of Pennsylvania are in good condition and are expected to bloom about the normal time. Development is late in Ohio and vines are just starting to grow. Some winter damage was reported in the southern half of the State but in the Lake Erie area prospects are encouraging. Prospects in Arkansas are good. There is sufficient moisture and vineyards are in excellent condition.

CHERRIES: Sour cherries in Michigan were damaged slightly in some areas by the low temperatures on November 24. Prospects are good in the Traverse City area and fair in other sections. In New York, prospects are good with very little winter or spring damage reported. Sour cherries in Adams county of Pennsylvania had an extremely heavy bloom in most orchards. Trees in some eastern areas of Ohio were damaged by the ice storms last winter, but the buds seem to have been damaged very little and a rather heavy bloom occurred. In Wisconsin, the delayed spring is probably favorable for the crop.

The sour cherry crop in Montana is expected to be fair, much better than the sweet. The recent cold spell was less damaging to sour varieties as the blooming stage was less advanced. Idaho is expecting a fair crop, in spite of some damage by the April freezes. Colorado will have a poor crop. The Washington crop was damaged by the April freezes and present prospects are for a poor crop in the eastern parts of the State. The crop in western Washington was not damaged greatly. In Oregon, sour cherries escaped much of the damage to other fruit crops caused by the April freezes. A large portion of Oregon's sour cherry trees are in the western part of the State, where the freeze damage was less severe. The condition is reported at 77 percent of normal, 1 point above a year ago.

Sweet cherries in California are forecast at 26,600 tons for 1951. This consists of 11,300 tons of Royal Anns and 15,300 tons of other varieties. In 1950, the production was 31,000 tons (11,700 of Royal Anns and 19,300 tons of other). The outlook for Bings is for a very light crop and prospects for Royal Anns are irregular by areas. A few of the early varieties are being harvested.

Prospects in Washington, Oregon and Idaho were reduced drastically by the April freezes. In Oregon, the condition, at 51, is the lowest of record. In both the Hood River and The Dalles districts, the damage was very serious at the lower elevations, but crops on the higher levels should be very good. In the Milton-Freewater areas, the total damage was perhaps more serious than in any other district. In western Oregon, the outlook is from fair to good. The crop was severely damaged in Washington. The prospects in Wenatchee and Wenatchee Heights district are quite spotted with some orchards showing near failure, while others will have a fair crop. The spotted condition also exists in other areas of the State. In Idaho, the crop was damaged, with the Lewiston area suffering more severely than the Emmett Valley district. The crop in Montana is expected to be very small, because of the sub-zero temperatures of late January and low temperatures during mid-April.

The outlook in Michigan is quite spotty as the result of damage from the November 24 freeze. In New York, the sweet cherries were slightly damaged in the Hudson Valley by the winter freezes and frosts around April 20 but the damage is expected to be small. Otherwise, the bloom was quite heavy and the prospects are good.

CITRUS: The Nation's citrus crops are turning out larger than expected earlier in the season. The orange crop is now estimated at 111.6 million boxes compared with 108.2 million boxes a month earlier. The 1949-50 crop totaled 103.5 million boxes and the 10-year average is 96.1 million boxes. About 45 million boxes remained for harvest on May 1 this year, including 30 million California Valencias. On May 1, 1950, about 40 million remained for harvest, including 26 million California Valencias. California Valencias are the principal source of the summer and fall orange supply since other areas finish marketing their crops by early summer.

Grapefruit are now estimated at 44.4 million boxes compared with 44.2 million a month ago, 36.5 million for last season and 50.7 million average. About 7.2 million were still available for use on May 1 compared with 5.7 million a year earlier. California lemons are estimated at 13 million boxes--1/2 million more than a month ago, 1.6 million more than the 1949-50 crop and the same as average.

In Florida, April growing conditions were generally favorable for 1951-52 citrus crops. Moisture has been adequate in all sections. The early bloom of oranges was uniformly heavy and the set is holding well. Orange prospects are excellent, although the early bloom on grapefruit and tangerines was somewhat spotty, prospects in general are good.

Recovery of Texas citrus trees from the severe late winter freeze continues to be slow and uncertain. Only a few groves show promise of nearly full recovery. A few scattered blooms have set fruit. Growing conditions during April were not favorable. Rainfall was light and irrigation water was again being rationed. Weather has been cool. Orange trees appear to be making more of a recovery than grapefruit. White grapefruit are in better condition than the colored varieties.

Arizona growing conditions were generally favorable during April in the citrus areas and new crop prospects are good.

California citrus areas received much needed rain in late April and early May. Valencia oranges in southern counties have sized better than expected earlier. The crop is now indicated at 30.3 million boxes--4 million above the crop last season and slightly above average. Prospects are favorable for new crop citrus.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Prospective production of plums in California is indicated at 92,000 tons or 15,000 tons more than the 1950 crop. The 10-year average production is 78,200 tons. A hail storm on April 28 reduced prospects considerably in Placer County. Thinning was not far advanced and it is probable that some of the hail-marked fruit may be removed during thinning. Culling will probably be heavier than usual. Prospects in the San Joaquin Valley are good. Thinning of Beautys is about completed and prospects are for a larger production of this early variety than a year ago. Plums in Michigan were severely damaged by the November 24 freeze. Many buds and some wood were killed. Stanley prunes seem to be the variety most severely injured.

The prune crop in California is expected to be good unless heavy shedding occurs. The bloom and set were very heavy. Winter rain and soil moisture conditions are more satisfactory over the principal prune producing areas than for the past two years. In eastern Oregon the prospect for prunes was reduced by the

April freezes. The outlook is for a crop larger than the short crop in 1950 but still much below average. The freeze occurred just after the peak of blossoming when the flowers were very susceptible to cold weather. In western Oregon, prospects for prunes in the Willamette Valley and Douglas County are for a much larger crop than the small one in 1950. There is some spotted frost damage at the lower levels in the Willamette Valley but most orchards at the higher altitudes escaped injury. The crop in eastern Washington was damaged by the April freezes, with less damage reported in the western parts of the States. The crop in Idaho will be very spotted this year since the damage caused by the April freezes varies widely.

APRICOTS: Prospects in California are indicated at 159,000 tons. This compares with 213,000 tons produced in 1950 and the 10-year average of 192,700 tons. The development of the crop is quite irregular. Even in those areas where the set is satisfactory, it is reported that at least three distinct blossom periods occurred. Heavy shedding of the later set fruit is expected. In Washington, the freezes on April 17-21 sharply reduced prospects. Prospects in Utah are very good. Very little freeze damage occurred in late April and trees are in good condition following the very short crop a year ago.

PECANS, ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: The outlook for pecans is good at the present time. No apparent winter damage occurred in Georgia, Carolinas or Florida. In Texas the development of foliage has been slow. Blooming was reported to be later than usual for all areas. Damage, particularly to young trees from extreme cold during the winter, has been reported in the Edwards Plateau and northern counties sections. Otherwise, prospects are for a fair crop. In California, while there was some frost injury to the earlier flowering varieties of almonds, many are expecting a heavy crop. The important varieties such as Nonpareil, Missions and Drakes are carrying heavy sets in many orchards and conditions in all important producing localities are good at the present time. The walnut crop in southern areas of California is expected to be much larger than a year ago. The adverse effect of the unseasonably warm winter is not yet evident, but may become a factor for some varieties in late areas. In Oregon, the crop is expected to be about average. The filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is expected to be relatively large.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported at 84 percent of normal, compared with 80 percent a year ago and the May 1 average of 79 percent. Condition equals or exceeds May 1, 1950 in all States except Florida. Even in that State condition is considerably above average. Condition is above average in all States except Texas and California.

In North Carolina and South Carolina, condition of the commercial crop is excellent and the farm crop has developed satisfactorily. The North Carolina crop developed slowly during the first two-thirds of April, but the warmer weather of the last 10 days of the month brought on very rapid development. Digging should get under way the last week of April in the Carteret and Currituck areas of North Carolina and become general in other heavy producing areas of the State the first week of June. Prospects for the commercial crop in South Carolina are unusually promising. Digging should get under way in this State about mid-May and reach the peak the last week of the month. Development of the Georgia crop has been slow, but in the southern part of the State prospects have shown marked improvement during the latter part of April.

Despite the low temperatures in Florida during the past winter, yields are very good in practically all areas of the State. In the important Hastings area of that State, excellent yields are being obtained. Peak movement of that deal should occur during the first half of May with digging continuing throughout the month. The early spring crop in the Texas Lower Valley was drastically reduced by freezes. Prospects are good in all late spring areas of that State. In the Texas Panhandle, prospects are good but the crop is later than usual.

Digging of the commercial crop in southern Alabama was getting under way as April ended and yield prospects are excellent. The Mississippi crop made rapid development during April as ample rainfall was spread out over the month. Movement of the commercial crop in Louisiana before May 1 was very light. The Arkansas crop was also delayed by a late season; however, recent above-normal temperatures and ample moisture have been very favorable for crop development. Condition of the Oklahoma crop is good but late in many areas. Yields on the irrigated acreage of the western part of the State are very promising.

The variations in temperature, which included some periods of frosts, have prevented this from being an outstanding year for potatoes in California. Acreages dug in the Edison section of Kern County have produced relatively light yields for this section. However, acreages for later harvest show a heavy set of tubers which growers are allowing to size properly before digging. Movement prior to mid-May will come from the Edison district but other areas of Kern County will start digging during the second half of May.

TOBACCO - 1949 AND 1950 REVISIONS: The revised estimate of United States production of all tobacco in 1950 is 2,032 million pounds, or about 3 percent above the revised total of 1,973 million pounds produced in 1949. The revised estimate for 1950 is about two tenths of one percent below the preliminary estimate of December 1950. Increased production in 1950 compared with 1949 of flue cured and cigar types slightly more than compensated for decreased production of burley, Maryland air cured, dark fired, dark air cured, and Perique types. Final sales data covering most of the 1950 crop, and special reports by growers, dealers, and others, including marketing card data assembled by the Production & Marketing Administration, furnished the basis for the revisions.

The value of the 1950 crop of all tobacco is estimated at $1,049 million dollars compared with $905 million in 1949. The average price in 1950 was 51.6 cents per pound compared with 45.9 cents in 1949.

Production of flue-cured tobacco is placed at 1,257 million pounds, nearly 13 percent above the 1,115 million pounds produced in 1949 and 23 percent higher than the 10-year average of 1,020 million pounds. The 1950 acreage of flue-cured tobacco at 958,400 acres compares with 935,400 acres in 1949 and the average of 969,380 acres.

The burley crop is estimated at 498 million pounds compared with the 1949 crop of 560 million pounds. Persistent rains and high humidity before and during the harvesting and curing season caused considerable damage both by field diseases, house burn, and light thin-bodied leaf. In addition, storms and heavy winds in some areas lowered quality by bruising leaves. The 1950 acreage of burley tobacco, 411,300 acres, was about 9 percent less than the acreage harvested in 1949 and about 3 percent less than the 10-year average.

Total 1950 cigar tobacco is estimated at 151,225 thousand pounds compared with 148,400 pounds in 1949. The acreage of cigar tobacco was 102,200 acres compared with 99,400 acres in 1949.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SUGAR PRODUCTION - 1949 AND 1950 REVISIONS: Production of raw sugar from the 1949 and 1950 continental cane and beet crops is now estimated at 2,091,000 tons and 2,573,000 tons for each year, respectively. The 1950 estimate is made up of 2,009,000 tons from beets and 564,000 tons from cane, compared with 1,570,000 tons of beet sugar and 521,000 tons of cane sugar in 1949.

The 1950 sugar beet crop totaled 13,497,000 tons, the largest sugar beet crop ever produced in the United States. Production of beets from the 1949 crop totaled 10,197,000 tons. Sugarcane used in sugar making in Louisiana and Florida totaled 6,113,000 tons and 6,476,000 tons in 1949 and 1950, respectively.

The value of the 1950 sugar beet and sugarcane crops to United States farmers, exclusive of seed, is estimated at $194,370,000 on the basis of preliminary estimates of $10.70 per ton for sugar beets and $7.80 per ton for sugarcane. The value of the 1949 crops is estimated at $148,585,000.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: The 1951 production of maple sirup was 1,726,000 gallons, or 12 percent below that of last year. Production of maple sugar was 213,000 pounds which was also significantly below production in 1950. The estimated 7,115,000 trees tapped in 1951 was the lowest total of record and compares with 7,711,000 trees tapped last year.

The 1951 maple season got off to an early start in some producing areas. It began shortly after mid-February in the producing areas farthest south, but did not get under way in most areas until early March. Weather was generally cool enough to permit the extension of the season into the first half of April. Ample soil moisture and prevailing temperatures were favorable for good sap flow; however, in some areas producers reported that sugar content of sap was relatively low. The quality of sirup produced varied by areas but was reported as being particularly good in New England and New York.

HAY: The 15.6 million ton stocks of old hay on farms May 1 were more than the stocks on hand a year earlier and also slightly more than the 10-year average for May. These May 1 stocks are equivalent to 14.6 percent of total hay production in 1950, which was the third largest crop on record. The late spring in many areas, which has been accompanied by cool, wet weather, delayed pasture growth and created a greater than normal demand for hay. However, stocks of hay have generally been sufficient and most shortages that were reported were localized. May 1 stocks were below average in all the South Atlantic and South Central States with the exception of West Virginia. Below-average stocks were also reported in Wisconsin and Ohio.

The May 1 condition of the United States hay crop was 1 point above the 10-year average and 6 points above that of a year ago. May 1 condition of hay was reported 2 to 8 points above average in 9 Northern States from New York and Pennsylvania westward to Minnesota and Iowa, which together usually produce more than two-fifths of the United States crop. Better than average condition of hay is reported, also, in most other Eastern and Southeastern States as well as in California, Montana, and North Dakota.

On the other hand, the May 1 condition of the hay crop was generally lower than average in Missouri and the Western and Southwestern States.

In much of this area, and also in Kentucky and Tennessee, the relatively low May 1 condition probably reflects slow growth resulting from a cold spring rather than ultimate low yields per acre. This applies especially to States where lespedeza, which makes its growth later than most kinds, is a major hay crop.

Judging from past experience, the May 1 hay condition of 85 indicates a little more than an average yield for the United States and a total crop of around 104 million tons. Such a crop plus the May 1 stocks of old hay would provide a total supply of about 120 million tons. This amount should be sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, for the livestock to be fed.

PASTURES: Early spring pasture feed made slow progress over most of the nation during April. Cool temperatures in the northern States and unusually dry conditions in some southwestern areas during most of the month limited grass growth. However, May 1 farm pasture conditions in all regions, except the South Central, were above the very unfavorable May 1 pasture conditions of a year ago. For the country as a whole, farm pasture conditions on May 1 average 78 percent of normal, 4 points above May 1 a year ago, but 4 points below the 10-year average condition for that date. Warm weather during the last week of the month in the eastern two-thirds of the United States and late April rains in the West, greatly improved May pasture prospects. With moisture conditions favorable in all areas except the southwest, continued warm weather should result in rapid growth of grass for livestock feed.

Poorest May 1 pastures were reported in the South Central States where continued lack of rain, particularly in Texas, has seriously hurt growth of green feed. The May 1 farm pasture condition in the South Central region was 67 percent of normal, the lowest since 1936, 6 points under last year, and the third lowest May 1 condition in 70 years of records. Condition of Texas ranges and pastures reported as near record lows for May 1 reflect the continued drought in that State. Range and pasture grass has been slow in developing and new feed is very short. Although rains in northeast Texas have been helpful, additional moisture and warm weather are needed. Oklahoma ranges and pastures are very late because of cool weather and lack of moisture, but rains in late April greatly improved the moisture supply in that State. Grass development in other States in this area was delayed by the cool weather prevailing over most of April. However, warm weather late in the month brought pastures along rapidly.

The most favorable May 1 pasture conditions were in the North Atlantic States, where pastures were generally in above average condition. Pastures in this area provided little forage for livestock during April, but ample soil moisture and warmer temperatures in the latter half of the month set the stage for development of good forage in May. All States in the South Atlantic area, except West Virginia and Georgia, also showed above average pasture conditions on May 1. Pastures in the southeast improved rapidly in the last two weeks of April due to high temperatures and good soil moisture. Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina, reported May 1 pasture conditions 5 points or more above average. Pastures in North Carolina made an unusual amount of growth during April and offered livestock ample grazing on May 1.

Pasture conditions in the East North Central area were a little above average on May 1. Conditions were very uniform in all States of this region. Cool, wet weather had retarded pasture development in April and there was very little green

feed available on May 1. However, warmer temperatures beginning in late April improved pastures markedly. Moisture conditions are very good in all States and the advent of good growing weather makes pasture prospects very favorable for this area. Pastures in the West North Central States were also very late and in much of this area grass showed the first significant growth of the spring in late April. In Missouri and Kansas, where some feed is normally available by May 1, pasture condition was 8 points below average. In other States of this area, pasture condition was closer to average, and in all States condition was well above that on May 1, 1950 The combination of warm weather beginning the last week of April and very favorable soil moisture conditions should promote rapid growth of grass during May.

In the West, May 1 condition of pastures and ranges was below average in practically all States. Cool weather and below average rainfall retarded new feed growth, particularly in the Rocky Mountain States. In the Pacific Coast States, below average rainfall accompanied by unusually warm temperatures prevailing throughout the early part of April reduced pasture and range feed sharply. This was followed by cool weather in the latter part of the month which further retarded grass growth. However, late April rains greatly improved Coast States range and pasture prospects. California's extended dry spell was broken by rains in Southern California in mid-April followed by general rains over the State, which improved the range and pasture forage. Cool weather late in the month retarded grass growth somewhat. In the northern Rocky Mountain States, range and pasture grass development has been very slow due principally to continued cool weather. Warm weather and general rains have improved the grass prospects in these States. Grass growth in the southern States of the Rocky Mountain region has been limited by cool temperatures and lack of moisture. Colorado range and pasture feed improved slightly in April, but is far below average, needing warm weather and ample rain to greatly improve the outlook. In New Mexico, light rainfall and cool weather has resulted in little range and pasture grass growth. Irrigated pastures in Arizona have held up well, and rain during April provided some temporary relief to non-irrigated pastures and ranges suffering from dry weather.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during April totaled 10.3 billion pounds, 2 percent less than in the same month last year and lower than for April in 4 of the last 6 years. On a per capita basis, milk production during April averaged 2.24 pounds per day which was the lowest for the month in more than 20 years, with the exception of 1935 and 1937 when milk production was reduced sharply as a result of the droughts. Late development of pasture feed slowed the spring up-surge in milk production in many areas this year, but most farmers appear to have been feeding liberal quantities of grain, hay, and silage to their milk cows. High prices for cull milk cows, coupled with favorable income prospects from alternative enterprises such as raising meat animals, appear to have encouraged close culling of milking herds in some areas.

During the first 4 months of 1951, milk production on farms totaled 37.5 billion pounds, about 2 percent less than in the same period a year ago when milk production was unusually high during the early months of the year. The 4 months' total was also a little below that in 1945 and 1947, but was higher than output in the same period in any other year in the quarter century for which records are available.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters on May 1 averaged 18.55 pounds. Although slightly below production per cow on May 1 a year ago, this was about 10 percent above the 1940-49 average for the date. In many areas, it appears that the seasonal upturn in milk production per cow lagged through much of April, but output responded to good weather and improving pastures late in the month.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Between April 1 and May 1, the seasonal increase this year was 7 percent; except for last year this was the smallest change during April in 11 years. The average seasonal increase between April 1 and May 1 is about 10 percent.

Regionally, milk production per cow in the South Central group of States was 5 percent lower than on May 1 a year ago and only 2 percent above the 10-year average for the date as compared with increases ranging from 4 to 12 percent in earlier months this year. In Texas, milk production per cow on May 1 was the lowest for the date since 1925 and in Oklahoma it equalled the lowest figure since 1936. In both of these States, pasture feed has been held back this season by dry weather and low temperatures. In other regions, milk production per cow on May 1 was not much different from last year and ranged from 8 to 14 percent above the 10-year average for the date. Only in the East North Central States was production per cow appreciably higher than on May 1, 1950.

The proportion of milk cows in crop reporters' herds reported being milked on May 1 averaged 73.9 percent, somewhat less than last year and the same as for May 1 of both 1948 and 1949. The percentage milked was slightly higher than the 10-year average for the date. Regionally, the percentage milked was well above average in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and Western groups of States, and was a little above average in the West North Central and South Atlantic States, but was well below average in the South Central region.

Among the 29 States for which current monthly milk production estimates are available, new high records for April were established in Michigan, Virginia, and North Carolina. April production has been equalled or exceeded in only 1 or 2 other years in several other States, including New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee and California. On the other hand, in Oklahoma and Montana, milk production on farms was the smallest for April in records covering about 20 years. In Iowa and Nebraska, April milk production was the lowest since 1937. In the Dakotas, milk output on farms was about one-sixth below the 10-year average for April and in Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Idaho, and Oregon, it ranged from 7 to 10 percent below average. In most of these States, the number of milk cows now on farms is considerably reduced from the average level of recent years. Wisconsin continued to lead all States with an April milk production of 1,473 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 791 million pounds, California with 562 million pounds and Pennsylvania with 522 million pounds.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	April av. 1940-49	April 1950	March 1951	April 1951	State	April av. 1940-49	April 1950	March 1951	April 1951
		Million pounds					Million pounds		
N.J.	89	101	102	101	S.C.	50	56	53	55
Pa.	456	529	500	522	Ky.	170	184	156	181
Ohio	426	451	434	465	Tenn.	179	196	165	197
Ind.	290	274	277	277	Ala.	111	122	111	117
Ill.	468	446	432	433	Miss.	120	129	116	129
Mich.	464	504	476	506	Okla.	227	187	168	180
Wis.	1,364	1,482	1,371	1,473	Tex.	382	359	330	346
Minn.	804	817	813	791	Mont.	58	47	42	46
Iowa	567	496	488	482	Idaho	115	107	96	105
Mo.	335	379	314	361	Utah	58	62	57	60
N.Dak.	176	146	132	146	Wash.	191	183	158	181
S.Dak.	143	120	111	120	Oreg.	133	128	97	123
Nebr.	229	196	180	190	Calif.	522	553	523	562
Kans.	273	241	223	247	Other States	1,487	1,702	1,466	1,610
Va.	136	166	164	174	U.S.	10,146	10,506	9,690	10,328
N.C.	123	143	135	148					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,318,000,000 eggs in April -- 2 percent less than in April last year, but 1 percent above the 1940-49 average. Egg production was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and East North Central States. It reached a record high level in the North Atlantic and showed no change in the East North Central States. Production was down 2 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the West. Egg production for the first 4 months of this year was 2 percent smaller than in these months last year.

Rate of egg production during April was 17.8 eggs per layer compared with 17.7 in April last year and the average of 17.4 eggs. The rate was above that of last year in all parts of the country except the West North Central and the West. It was down 3 percent in the West and showed no change in the West North Central States. Increases in the rate above last year were 1 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States, 2 percent in the South Central and 3 percent in the North Atlantic States. Rate per layer on hand during the first 4 months of this year was 60.6 eggs, compared with 60.2 last year and the average of 54.6 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 354,894,000 layers in April -- 3 percent less than in April last year and 1 percent below average. Numbers of layers were down from last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic region where they were up 2 percent to a record high level. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and West, 4 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the South Central States. The decrease in layers from April 1 to May 1 was 5 percent, compared with 6 percent last year and the average of 5 percent.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1 are estimated at 424,961,000 -- 5 percent more than a year ago and 2 percent above the average. Young chicken holdings on May 1 were larger than a year ago in all parts of the country except the West North Central and South Central States where they were down 1 and 4 percent, respectively. Increases from a year ago were 19 percent in the North Atlantic, 10 percent in the East North Central, 8 percent in the West and 7 percent in the South Atlantic States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MAY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MAY 1							
	Thousands						
1940-49 (Av.)	44,785	68,781	103,558	31,593	67,261	31,938	347,916
1950	52,864	68,175	104,744	31,789	60,782	34,707	353,061
1951	53,490	68,107	100,150	31,148	58,744	33,938	345,577
CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, MAY 1							
	Thousands						
1940-49 (Av.)	51,069	83,099	119,050	45,895	89,286	30,232	418,631
1950	58,087	81,551	114,297	41,249	76,324	33,569	405,077
1951	68,863	89,629	112,809	44,255	73,166	36,239	424,961
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MAY 1							
	Number						
1940-49 (Av.)	60.7	60.1	61.0	54.6	55.1	59.6	58.9
1950	58.1	60.5	62.2	56.7	56.6	62.2	59.8
1951	59.8	61.4	62.6	57.3	57.6	60.3	60.4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 43.1 cents per dozen, compared with 30.9 cents a year earlier and with 43.7 cents in mid-March. April egg markets were steady to firm. Into-storage movement increased seasonally, but lagged behind last year. On April 28, shell egg holdings in the 35 cities were 562,000 cases, compared with 1,591,000 cases on the corresponding week in 1950.

Prices received for chickens on April 15 averaged 29.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 23.4 cents last year and with the 1940-49 average of 23.2 cents. Markets in April were steady on roasters, but unsettled on other classes. In the commercial broiler areas, prices advanced 1 to 2½ cents in some areas, but dropped 2 to 3 cents in others. Storage holdings of poultry in the 35 cities on April 28 were 103 million pounds, compared with 118 million last year.

Turkey prices in mid-April averaged 35.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 30.1 cents a year earlier and with the average of 28.2 cents.

The mid-April cost of the United States farm poultry ration was $3.99 per one hundred pounds, compared with $3.48 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were more favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49	Acreage Harvested 1950	Acreage For harvest, 1951	Yield per acre Average 1940-49	Yield per acre 1950	Yield per acre Indicated 1951	Production Average 1940-49	Production 1950	Production Indicated 1951
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	325	430	452	25.2	29.0	26.0	8,279	12,470	11,752
N.J.	63	78	86	22.8	21.5	22.0	1,440	1,677	1,892
Pa.	885	872	846	20.7	22.0	21.0	18,389	19,184	17,766
Ohio	1,976	2,118	1,914	23.3	22.0	19.0	46,583	46,596	36,366
Ind.	1,423	1,479	1,432	20.3	21.5	18.0	29,474	31,798	25,776
Ill.	1,414	1,372	1,728	19.6	20.0	21.0	28,676	27,440	36,288
Mich.	951	1,141	1,187	24.2	26.0	25.5	23,474	29,666	30,268
Wis.	34	23	22	20.5	23.0	24.0	692	529	528
Minn.	119	61	72	19.0	20.0	21.0	2,269	1,220	1,512
Iowa	201	250	229	20.1	22.0	18.0	4,168	5,500	4,122
Mo.	1,345	1,362	1,552	16.2	18.0	16.0	23,658	24,516	24,832
S.Dak.	217	285	313	14.2	12.5	13.0	3,238	3,562	4,069
Nebr.	3,243	3,824	3,931	18.9	22.0	19.0	62,598	84,128	74,689
Kans.	12,130	12,280	10,728	15.9	14.5	14.5	193,446	178,060	155,556
Del.	64	61	59	19.2	17.0	18.0	1,231	1,037	1,062
Md.	352	329	313	19.4	18.5	18.5	6,840	6,086	5,790
Va.	485	425	432	16.7	18.5	16.5	8,117	7,862	7,128
W.Va.	89	66	61	17.6	18.5	16.0	1,550	1,221	976
N.C.	448	375	402	15.2	14.5	17.0	6,801	5,438	6,834
S.C.	231	156	165	13.6	14.0	16.0	3,135	2,184	2,640
Ga.	198	152	141	12.4	12.5	13.5	2,470	1,900	1,904
Ky.	344	260	236	15.6	15.0	14.0	5,401	3,900	3,304
Tenn.	340	270	220	14.0	12.5	12.0	4,762	3,375	2,640
Ala.	14	12	9	14.3	15.0	14.0	200	180	126
Miss.	12	6	5	23.9	21.0	21.0	278	126	105
Ark.	29	19	21	13.2	15.0	15.5	389	285	326
Okla.	5,335	4,846	4,252	13.7	9.0	10.0	73,998	43,614	42,520
Tex.	4,873	2,839	1,925	12.8	8.0	7.5	63,486	22,712	14,438
Mont.	1,346	1,146	1,308	20.4	22.0	22.0	27,444	25,212	28,776
Idaho	732	816	718	25.4	24.5	20.0	18,523	19,992	14,360
Wyo.	180	270	287	19.7	19.0	19.0	3,640	5,130	5,453
Colo.	1,658	2,247	2,238	19.6	17.0	14.0	33,289	38,199	31,332
N.Mex.	332	129	210	11.4	5.0	6.0	3,867	645	1,260
Ariz.	27	28	26	21.4	24.0	23.0	575	672	598
Utah	234	341	339	20.6	17.0	15.0	4,798	5,797	5,085
Nev.	5	4	5	27.8	30.0	30.0	150	120	150
Wash.	1,665	2,055	2,023	27.9	27.5	25.0	46,476	56,512	50,575
Oreg.	697	738	745	25.8	25.0	26.5	17,988	18,450	19,742
Calif.	625	651	568	17.7	21.0	17.0	10,969	13,671	9,656
U.S.	44,640	43,816	41,200	17.7	17.1	16.6	791,764	750,666	682,196

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage for grain: Harvested: Average 1940-49	Acreage for grain: Harvested: 1950	Acreage for grain: For harvest 1951	Yield per acre: Average 1940-49	Yield per acre: 1950	Yield per acre: Indicated 1951	Production: Average 1940-49	Production: 1950	Production: Indicated 1951
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	16	18	15	17.7	20.0	19.0	277	360	285
N.J.	15	14	14	17.1	17.5	17.0	249	245	238
Pa.	37	13	14	14.8	15.5	14.5	545	202	203
Ohio	47	35	15	17.1	19.0	16.0	800	665	240
Ind.	88	59	51	13.6	14.0	13.0	1,207	826	663
Ill.	53	62	63	13.0	14.0	14.0	689	868	882
Mich.	64	65	59	14.3	16.0	15.5	930	1,040	914
Wis.	111	92	101	11.4	12.5	13.0	1,282	1,150	1,313
Minn.	187	162	192	13.7	14.5	16.0	2,632	2,349	3,072
Iowa	17	14	14	14.8	16.0	14.0	257	224	196
Mo.	40	36	38	12.5	13.0	13.0	488	468	494
N.Dak.	422	234	190	12.2	12.0	12.0	5,370	2,808	2,280
S.Dak.	443	420	491	11.9	12.5	13.0	5,390	5,250	6,383
Nebr.	330	210	189	10.6	11.5	11.0	3,593	2,415	2,079
Kans.	75	42	38	10.8	10.5	10.5	805	441	399
Del.	16	18	18	12.9	13.0	13.0	202	234	234
Md.	19	18	19	14.3	14.0	14.0	271	252	266
Va.	36	26	29	13.4	15.0	14.0	478	390	406
W.Va.	4	2	2	12.2	14.0	12.0	47	28	24
N.C.	33	18	16	11.2	11.5	13.0	362	207	208
S.C.	17	9	9	9.4	10.0	10.5	156	90	94
Ga.	12	4	4	9.1	11.0	10.0	104	44	40
Ky.	28	21	21	13.4	11.5	11.0	375	242	231
Tenn.	33	22	16	10.2	10.0	9.5	337	220	152
Okla.	75	45	48	9.2	7.5	8.0	691	338	384
Tex.	23	28	22	9.3	7.0	6.0	209	196	132
Mont.	32	20	20	12.0	12.5	13.0	386	250	260
Idaho	5	4	4	14.6	13.0	12.0	73	52	48
Wyo.	14	6	9	10.6	12.0	9.0	163	72	81
Colo.	70	28	30	10.2	8.5	8.0	732	238	240
N.Mex.	8	4	3	10.3	6.0	8.0	84	24	24
Utah	8	6	7	10.0	9.0	8.0	84	54	56
Wash.	20	20	16	11.9	11.5	12.0	246	230	192
Oreg.	37	35	29	13.8	11.0	14.0	512	385	406
Calif.	13	12	12	11.5	10.0	12.0	146	120	144
U.S.	2,448	1,822	1,818	12.2	12.6	12.8	30,173	22,977	23,263

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951 3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1949 AND 1950 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per pound rec'd by farmers		Value of production	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Cents		Thousand dollars	
Mass.	8,600	8,200	1,597	1,668	13,735	13,675	75.1	65.1	10,320	8,909
Conn.	19,600	19,200	1,356	1,428	26,568	27,412	99.0	89.5	26,314	24,545
N.Y.	500	500	1,300	1,400	650	700	22.0	23.0	143	161
Pa.	38,100	39,600	1,541	1,550	58,709	61,365	26.3	26.3	15,464	16,156
Ohio	20,800	20,600	1,401	1,195	29,140	24,610	37.6	34.7	10,945	8,534
Ind.	10,500	10,100	1,269	1,272	13,328	12,850	40.9	46.8	5,448	6,015
Wis.	20,100	21,100	1,535	1,452	30,846	30,645	26.3	26.2	8,119	8,034
Minn.	400	400	1,450	1,300	580	520	20.0	21.0	116	109
Mo.	5,200	4,900	1,150	1,100	5,980	5,390	46.2	50.2	2,763	2,706
Kans.	200	200	1,025	1,200	205	240	45.5	49.0	93	118
Md.	50,000	50,000	825	800	41,250	40,000	48.3	1/	19,924	19,320
Va.	119,500	118,800	1,146	1,393	136,972	165,496	43.9	52.8	60,168	87,411
W.Va.	3,200	3,100	1,370	1,090	4,384	3,379	48.8	45.1	2,139	1,524
N.C.	631,800	650,500	1,182	1,347	747,082	875,990	48.1	55.6	359,435	486,683
S.C.	111,000	114,000	1,325	1,320	147,075	150,480	49.0	54.3	72,067	81,711
Ga.	93,100	93,200	1,244	1,096	115,772	102,120	42.4	49.9	49,134	50,914
Fla.	22,900	22,200	1,098	1,048	25,143	23,268	68.6	83.3	17,238	19,387
Ky.	362,800	323,400	1,208	1,122	438,345	361,655	43.4	46.1	190,309	166,847
Tenn.	111,900	104,000	1,218	1,270	136,277	132,105	40.4	45.0	55,004	59,382
Ala.	500	400	800	1,000	400	400	35.7	47.0	143	188
La.	300	400	667	375	200	150	60.0	60.0	120	90
U.S.	1,631,000	1,603,800	1,209	1,267	1,972,541	2,032,450	45.9	51.6	905,406	1,048,744

1/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price-evaluated at 1949 crop average price.

OATS

State	Condition May 1			Percent of total acreage in— Spring oats			Fall or winter oats		
	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Average 1940-49	1950	1951
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
N.C.	82	76	82	42	31	34	58	69	66
S.C.	79	74	79	18	16	24	82	84	76
Ga.	79	75	64	14	10	39	86	90	61
Fla.	76	78	84	22	5	4	78	95	96
Ala.	79	82	69	18	8	19	82	92	81
Miss.	78	78	75	12	11	6	88	89	94
Ark.	78	75	74	45	29	32	55	71	68
La.	78	79	76	9	9	8	91	91	92
Okla.	70	39	47	83	60	73	17	40	27
Tex.	62	55	36	31	29	40	69	71	60
10 States	71	62	58	39	29	39	61	71	61

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1949 AND 1950 (Revised)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Seas. av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers		Value of production	
		1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
		Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Cents		Thousand dollars	
Class 1, Flue-cured:											
Virginia	11	92,000	94,000	1,095	1,375	100,740	129,250	45.9	55.2	46,240	71,346
North Carolina	11	240,000	254,000	1,070	1,300	256,800	330,200	46.9	54.5	120,439	179,959
Total Old Belt	11	332,000	348,000	1,077	1,320	357,540	459,450	46.6	54.7	166,679	251,305
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	304,000	307,000	1,245	1,380	378,480	423,660	48.8	56.4	184,698	238,944
North Carolina	13	77,000	79,000	1,250	1,320	96,250	104,280	49.4	56.2	47,548	58,605
South Carolina	13	111,000	114,000	1,325	1,320	147,075	150,480	49.0	54.3	72,067	81,711
Total South Carolina Belt	13	188,000	193,000	1,294	1,320	243,325	254,760	49.2	55.1	119,615	140,316
Georgia	14	92,000	92,000	1,245	1,095	114,540	100,740	40.8	47.8	46,732	48,154
Florida	14	18,900	18,000	1,070	1,015	20,223	18,270	37.8	51.4	7,644	9,391
Alabama	14	500	400	800	1,000	400	400	35.7	47.0	143	188
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	111,400	110,400	1,213	1,082	135,163	119,410	40.3	48.3	54,519	57,733
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	935,400	958,400	1,191	1,312	1,114,508	1,257,280	47.2	54.7	525,511	688,298
Class 2, Fire-cured:											
Total Virginia Belt	21	10,700	9,800	1,145	1,310	12,252	12,838	33.3	36.3	4,080	4,660
Kentucky	22	10,700	9,800	1,150	950	12,305	9,310	28.5	26.4	3,507	2,458
Tennessee	22	23,400	19,900	1,300	1,200	30,420	23,880	31.5	32.6	9,582	7,785
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	34,100	29,700	1,253	1,118	42,725	33,190	30.6	30.9	13,089	10,243
Kentucky	23	12,800	10,900	1,100	850	14,080	9,265	25.0	26.1	3,520	2,418
Tennessee	23	2,700	2,400	1,080	900	2,916	2,160	25.8	26.2	752	566
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	15,500	13,300	1,097	859	16,996	11,425	25.1	26.1	4,272	2,984
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	100	---	1,000	---	100	---	23.1	---	23	---
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	60,400	52,800	1,193	1,088	72,073	57,453	29.8	31.1	21,464	17,887
Class 3, Air-cured:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	13,800	12,800	1,300	1,100	17,940	14,080	45.4	46.7	8,145	6,575
Indiana	31	10,400	10,000	1,270	1,275	13,208	12,750	41.0	47.0	5,415	5,992
Missouri	31	5,200	4,900	1,150	1,100	5,980	5,390	46.2	50.2	2,763	2,706
Kansas	31	200	200	1,025	1,200	205	240	45.5	49.0	93	118
Virginia	31	12,800	11,800	1,575	1,680	20,160	19,824	42.9	51.4	8,649	10,190
West Virginia	31	3,200	3,100	1,370	1,090	4,384	3,379	48.8	45.1	2,139	1,524
North Carolina	31	10,800	10,500	1,440	1,700	15,552	17,850	43.4	51.4	6,750	9,175
Kentucky	31	315,000	280,000	1,220	1,150	384,300	322,000	45.7	48.8	175,625	157,136
Tennessee	31	82,000	78,000	1,200	1,310	98,400	102,180	44.1	49.0	43,394	50,068
Total Burley Belt	31	453,400	411,300	1,235	1,210	560,129	497,693	45.2	48.9	252,973	243,484
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	50,000	50,000	825	800	41,250	40,000	48.3	1/	19,924	19,320
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	503,400	461,300	1,195	1,166	601,379	537,693	45.4	48.9	272,897	262,804
3B Dark Air-cured											
Indiana	35	100	100	1,200	1,000	120	100	27.5	23.0	33	23
Kentucky	35	14,000	12,400	1,160	950	16,240	11,780	27.8	23.2	4,515	2,733
Tennessee	35	3,800	3,700	1,195	1,050	4,541	3,885	28.1	24.8	1,276	963
Total One Sucker	35	17,900	16,200	1,168	973	20,901	15,765	27.9	23.6	5,824	3,719
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	10,200	9,300	1,100	1,000	11,220	9,300	27.8	22.6	3,119	2,102
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	4,000	3,200	955	1,120	3,820	3,584	31.4	33.9	1,199	1,215
Total All Dark Air-Cured	35-37	32,100	28,700	1,120	998	35,941	28,649	28.2	24.6	10,142	7,036

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1949 AND 1950 (Revised) - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Seas. av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers		Value of production	
		1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
		Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Cents		Thousand dollars	
Class 4, Cigar Filler											
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	37,600	39,100	1,540	1,550	57,904	60,605	26.4	26.4	15,287	16,000
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	7,000	7,800	1,600	1,350	11,200	10,530	25.0	18.6	2,800	1,959
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	44,600	46,900	1,549	1,517	69,104	71,135	26.2	25.2	18,087	17,959
Class 5, Cigar Binder											
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,650	1,660	165	166	55.0	50.0	91	83
Connecticut	51	8,900	10,000	1,580	1,630	14,062	16,300	53.0	52.0	7,453	8,476
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	9,000	10,100	1,581	1,630	14,227	16,466	53.0	52.0	7,544	8,559
Massachusetts	52	6,100	6,400	1,780	1,800	10,858	11,520	43.0	39.5	4,669	4,550
Connecticut	52	2,600	2,700	1,570	1,660	4,082	4,482	39.0	40.5	1,592	1,815
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	8,700	9,100	1,717	1,758	14,940	16,002	41.9	39.8	6,261	06,365
New York	53	500	500	1,300	1,400	650	700	22.0	23.0	143	161
Pennsylvania	53	500	500	1,610	1,520	805	760	22.0	20.5	177	156
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,000	1,000	1,455	1,460	1,455	1,460	22.0	21.7	320	317
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	8,500	9,300	1,500	1,430	12,750	13,299	22.8	23.5	2,907	3,125
Wisconsin	55	11,600	11,800	1,560	1,470	18,096	17,346	28.8	28.3	5,212	4,909
Minnesota	55	400	400	1,450	1,300	580	520	20.0	21.0	116	109
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	12,000	12,200	1,556	1,464	18,676	17,866	28.5	28.1	5,328	5,018
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	39,200	41,700	1,583	1,561	62,048	65,093	36.0	35.9	22,360	23,384
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper											
Massachusetts	61	2,400	1,700	1,130	1,170	2,712	1,989	205.0	215.0	5,560	4,276
Connecticut	61	8,100	6,500	1,040	1,020	8,424	6,630	205.0	215.0	17,269	14,254
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	10,500	8,200	1,061	1,051	11,136	8,619	205.0	215.0	22,829	18,530
Georgia	62	1,100	1,200	1,120	1,150	1,232	1,380	195.0	200.0	2,402	2,760
Florida	62	4,000	4,200	1,230	1,190	4,920	4,998	195.0	200.0	9,594	9,996
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	5,100	5,400	1,206	1,181	6,152	6,378	195.0	200.0	11,996	12,756
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	15,600	13,600	1,108	1,103	17,288	14,997	201.0	209.0	34,825	31,286
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	99,400	102,200	1,493	1,480	148,440	151,225	50.7	48.0	75,272	72,629
Class 7, Miscellaneous:											
Louisiana Perique	72	300	400	667	375	200	150	60.0	60.0	120	90
United States	All	1,631,000	1,303,200	1,209	1,267	1,972,541	2,032,450	45.9	51.6	905,406	1,048,744

1/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price - evaluated at 1949 crop average price.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

State	HAY Condition May 1 Average 1940-49 1/	HAY Condition May 1 1950	HAY Condition May 1 1951	ALL HAY Stocks on farms May 1 Average 1940-49	ALL HAY Stocks on farms May 1 1950	ALL HAY Stocks on farms May 1 1951	PASTURE Condition May 1 Average 1940-49	PASTURE Condition May 1 1950	PASTURE Condition May 1 1951
	Percent			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	90	88	90	132	125	118	87	89	91
N.H.	90	84	87	47	39	37	87	86	88
Vt.	91	87	91	138	102	168	89	83	88
Mass.	90	91	96	70	39	65	89	92	93
R.I.	90	82	93	5	4	6	85	89	93
Conn.	88	88	94	50	42	48	85	82	94
N.Y.	84	78	86	778	488	915	82	76	85
N.J.	83	78	87	61	52	56	81	75	86
Pa.	85	82	88	532	475	510	82	78	86
Ohio	84	82	87	510	391	399	83	80	84
Ind.	84	77	86	407	338	393	83	76	84
Ill.	84	76	85	757	638	736	84	75	81
Mich.	86	81	90	573	538	645	81	77	87
Wis. 2/	87	76	94	1,170	1,132	1,128	84	73	89
Minn.	81	81	89	780	552	714	79	76	84
Iowa 2/	83	76	89	1,008	977	1,142	84	70	83
Mo.	84	76	81	699	1,019	723	82	69	74
N.Dak. 2/	80	73	82	608	360	757	76	68	78
S.Dak. 2/	83	77	81	652	316	681	81	70	78
Nebr. 2/	84	77	82	611	848	818	80	74	77
Kans.	86	68	79	327	594	409	82	64	74
Del.	84	80	87	13	13	12	83	79	85
Md.	81	81	87	87	98	84	80	77	85
Va.	83	78	87	246	306	241	82	76	85
W.Va.	82	80	82	141	164	158	79	74	77
N.C.	82	75	88	275	374	237	82	78	87
S.C.	75	69	80	102	145	79	77	67	84
Ga.	77	72	78	199	184	109	80	72	77
Fla.	77	81	82	18	14	14	77	68	81
Ky.	85	80	79	372	395	316	83	77	75
Tenn.	83	81	81	366	536	276	82	81	82
Ala.	77	75	78	178	169	105	82	77	76
Miss.	78	77	76	191	188	125	81	80	80
Ark.	80	74	79	249	269	179	83	77	77
La.	80	78	80	44	89	22	83	80	81
Okla.	78	59	69	163	282	139	81	59	69
Tex.	78	75	65	222	350	205	81	73	56
Mont. 2/	86	82	86	676	217	600	82	73	82
Idaho 2/	90	89	84	250	339	388	86	83	81
Wyo. 2/	89	84	83	244	269	264	87	81	76
Colo. 2/	89	78	82	286	378	278	85	65	71
N.Mex. 2/	85	82	77	63	51	54	78	51	69
Ariz. 2/	89	90	88	56	63	65	82	84	78
Utah 2/	90	86	89	115	183	181	86	81	82
Nev. 2/	88	78	80	83	172	132	84	71	84
Wash. 2/	90	83	79	216	94	226	87	72	73
Oreg. 2/	90	89	85	230	137	305	88	85	81
Calif. 2/	84	89	85	323	289	354	81	83	75
U.S.	84	79	85	15,322	14,837	15,616	82	74	78

1/ Average includes tame hay condition 1940-46, all hay condition 1947-49, except for States footnoted 2/. 2/ Tame hay condition.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1939-48	1948	1949	Indicated 1950
		Thousand boxes		
ORANGES:				
California, all	48,453	37,010	41,860	44,800
Navels & Misc. 2/	18,462	11,910	15,630	14,500
Valencias	29,991	25,100	26,230	30,300
Florida, all	42,780	58,300	58,500	62,300
Early and Midseason 3/	23,250	32,000	33,600	35,300
Valencias	19,530	26,300	24,900	27,000
Texas, all	3,676	3,400	1,760	2,700
Early and Midseason 2/	2,285	2,600	1,120	1,800
Valencias	1,391	800	640	900
Arizona, all	866	710	985	1,450
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	427	450	585	650
Valencias	439	260	400	800
Lousiana, all 2/	295	300	360	300
5 States 4/	96,070	99,720	103,465	111,550
Total Early and Midseason 5/	44,720	47,260	51,295	52,550
Total Valencias	51,351	52,460	52,170	59,000
TANGERINES:				
Florida	3,630	4,400	5,000	4,600
All oranges & tangerines:				
5 States 4/	99,700	104,120	108,465	116,150
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	26,450	30,200	24,200	31,000
Seedless	11,260	14,700	11,200	13,500
Other	15,190	15,500	13,000	17,500
Texas, all	18,187	11,300	6,400	7,500
Arizona, all	3,244	1,880	3,400	3,200
California, all	2,841	2,150	2,500	2,670
Desert Valleys	1,157	800	1,060	1,230
Other	1,683	1,350	1,440	1,440
4 States 4/	50,722	45,530	36,500	44,370
LEMONS:				
California 4/	13,055	10,010	11,360	13,000
LIMES:				
Florida 4/	168	200	260	280
May 1 forecast of 1951 crop Florida limes				280

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1948 -- 920; 1949 -- 710; 1950 -- 1,000.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

PEACHES

State	Average 1940-49 1/	Production 1948	1949	1950	Indicated 1951
	Thousand bushels				
N.C.	2,158	1,646	1,428	548	2,772
S.C.	3,799	3,160	2,340	468	6,708
Ga.	4,790	2,812	2,040	975	4,410
Fla.	90	92	66	56	97
Ala.	1,309	1,298	792	440	460
Miss.	815	840	518	286	260
Ark.	2,206	2,482	2,412	1,980	900
La.	296	330	265	189	178
Okla.	471	280	679	378	464
Tex.	1,777	1,140	2,400	783	1,450
10 States	17,712	14,080	12,940	6,103	17,699

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested and/or harvested but not utilized on account of economic conditions.

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, AND PLUMS

Crop	Average 1940-49	Production 1/ 1948	1949	1950	Indicated 1951
	Tons				
Apricots	192,700	219,000	165,000	213,000	159,000
Cherries, sweet	27,650	23,500	44,000	31,000	26,600
Plums	78,200	67,000	90,000	77,000	92,000

1/ Includes economic abandonment: Unharvested--apricots, 1948, 26,000; 1949, 5,000; plums, 1949, 6,000; and excess cullage of harvested fruit--plums, 1949, 4,000; 1950, 2,000.

CONDITION MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop and State	Average 1940-49	Condition May 1 1950	1951	Crop and State	Average 1940-49	Condition May 1 1950	1951
	Percent				Percent		
PEACHES:				CHERRIES-SWEET:			
California, all	82	82	83	Washington	1/86	58	33
Clingstone	82	87	82	Oregon	1/87	72	51
Freestone	82	72	85	CHERRIES-SOUR:			
PEARS:				Washington	1/90	64	76
California, all	79	72	83	Oregon	1/88	76	77
Bartlett	80	79	83	OTHER CROPS:			
Other	76	65	82	California:			
GRAPES:				Apples, comm. crop	77	58	87
California, all	85	78	86	Prunes	72	72	79
Wine varieties	84	79	83	Almonds	60	59	65
Table varieties	86	79	87	Walnuts	82	79	78
Raisin varieties	85	78	87	Florida:			
				Avocados	59	72	70
				Blueberries	82	55	83

1/ Short-time average.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

State	Trees tapped			Sugar made 1/			Sirup made 1/		
	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Average 1940-49	1950	1951
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Maine	111	90	85	6	11	7	18	20	14
N.H.	230	210	191	18	15	8	49	48	42
Vt.	3,577	3,127	2,814	228	122	102	802	786	638
Mass.	178	149	146	20	19	12	48	46	46
N.Y.	2,773	2,460	2,337	86	49	47	634	632	594
Pa.	370	348	338	26	26	17	96	95	75
Ohio	682	491	447	2	8	0	180	134	120
Mich.	516	515	510	10	5	16	107	115	127
Wis.	271	291	218	1	0	0	56	76	59
Md.	35	30	29	9	7	4	15	16	11
10 States	8,744	7,711	7,115	405	262	213	2,005	1,968	1,726

1/ Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

EARLY POTATOES 1/

State	Condition May 1		
	Average 1940-49	1950	1951
	Percent		
N. C.	82	76	89
S.C.	77	73	91
Ga.	76	76	78
Fla.	72	89	87
Ala.	77	79	85
Miss.	78	76	81
Ark.	77	78	78
La.	77	81	83
Okla.	77	74	82
Tex.	76	72	75
Calif.	90	86	88
11 States	79	80	84

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted: Average 1939-48	Acreage planted: 1949	Acreage planted: 1950	Acreage harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage harvested: 1949	Acreage harvested: 1950	Yield per harvested acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per harvested acre: 1949	Yield per harvested acre: 1950
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Short tons		
Ohio	32	31	30	28	24	22	9.3	10.5	12.6
Mich.	96	96	121	84	77	98	8.6	9.6	10.4
Nebr.	67	40	62	61	38	59	12.2	14.7	13.8
Mont.	76	65	66	70	59	62	11.8	11.8	12.0
Idaho	75	67	97	68	60	87	15.2	17.8	17.4
Wyo.	40	30	38	36	28	36	11.7	14.5	12.6
Colo.	156	126	155	142	117	147	13.0	16.1	14.9
Utah	43	29	40	40	28	38	13.5	16.6	14.1
Calif. 1/	142	150	218	131	134	209	16.4	18.8	18.7
Other States	124	135	186	113	122	168	12.0	13.2	12.2
U.S.	851	769	1,013	773	687	926	12.8	14.8	14.6

State	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: 1950	Season av. price per ton rec'd by farmers 2/: 1949	Season av. price per ton rec'd by farmers 2/: 1950	Value of production: 1949	Value of production: 1950
	Thousand short tons			Dollars		Thousand dollars	
Ohio	269	252	277	11.40	---	2,873	---
Mich.	733	743	1,020	11.60	---	8,619	---
Nebr.	740	559	812	10.50	---	5,870	---
Mont.	836	697	744	10.50	---	7,318	---
Idaho	1,037	1,067	1,511	10.20	---	10,883	---
Wyo.	430	406	454	10.40	---	4,222	---
Colo.	1,849	1,878	2,190	10.90	---	20,470	---
Utah	538	466	535	10.40	---	4,846	---
Calif. 1/	2,149	2,519	3,898	11.00	---	27,709	---
Other States	1,357	1,610	2,056	10.90	---	17,570	---
U.S.	9,938	10,197	13,497	10.80	11.30	110,380	151,188

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

2/ Does not include average Government payments under the Sugar Act (excluding abandonment and deficiency payments) of $2.47 per ton in 1949 and approximately $2.46 in 1950. Average payments 1940 to 1948 inclusive were as follows: $1.85, $1.85, $2.41, $2.54, $2.68, $2.50, $2.43, $2.44, and $2.41.

UNITED STATES BEET SUGAR AND PULP PRODUCTION 1/

Sugar and pulp	Average 1939-48	1949	1950
	Thousand short tons		
Sugar:			
96° raw basis	1,501	1,570	2,009
Refined basis	1,402	1,467	1,878
Pulp:			
Molasses	156	171	240
Dried	103	118	120
Moist	1,442	1,282	1,950

1/ As reported by sugar beet processors.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage harvested: 1949	Acreage harvested: 1950	Yield of cane per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield of cane per acre: 1949	Yield of cane per acre: 1950	Cane production: Average 1939-48	Cane production: 1949	Cane production: 1950
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
For sugar:									
Louisiana	246.3	279	276	18.6	17.9	19.2	4,587	4,986	5,307
Florida	28.9	36.6	37.4	30.4	30.8	31.3	873	1,127	1,169
Total	275.2	315.6	313.4	19.8	19.4	20.7	5,460	6,113	6,476
For seed:									
Louisiana	24.0	22	22	18.6	17.9	19.2	437	394	422
Florida	1.0	1.2	1.1	32.6	30.8	30.9	32	37	34
Total	25.0	23.2	23.1	18.8	18.6	19.7	469	431	456
For sugar & seed:									
Louisiana	270.3	301	298	18.6	17.9	19.2	5,024	5,380	5,729
Florida	29.8	37.8	38.5	30.5	30.8	31.2	904	1,164	1,203
U.S. Total	300.1	338.8	336.5	19.8	19.3	20.6	5,928	6,544	6,932

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: PRICE AND VALUE

State	Season av. price per ton received by farmers 1/: 1949	Season av. price per ton received by farmers 1/: 1950	Value of production: 1949	Value of production: 1950
	Dollars		Thousand dollars	
For sugar:				
Louisiana	6.20	7.88	30,913	41,819
Florida	6.47	7.45	7,292	8,709
Total	6.25	7.80	38,205	50,528
For seed:				
Louisiana	---	---	---	---
Florida	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	---
For sugar & seed:				
Louisiana	6.20	7.88	33,356	45,145
Florida	6.47	7.45	7,531	8,962
U.S. Total	6.25	7.81	40,887	54,107

PRODUCTS OF CANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR *

State	Raw sugar per ton of cane: Average 1939-48	Raw sugar per ton of cane: 1949	Raw sugar per ton of cane: 1950	Raw sugar produced: Average 1939-48	Raw sugar produced: 1949	Raw sugar produced: 1950	Molasses 2/, including blackstrap (80° Brix): Average 1939-48	Molasses 2/, including blackstrap (80° Brix): 1949	Molasses 2/, including blackstrap (80° Brix): 1950
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
Louisiana	157	167	172	359	416	456	34,078	36,439	3/40,624
Florida	185	186	185	81	105	108	5,308	6,896	7,685
U. S. Total	161	170	174	440	521	564	39,386	43,335	48,309

1/ Does not include average Government payments under the Sugar Act (excluding abandonment and deficiency payments) of $1.13 per ton in 1949 and approximately $1.20 in 1950. Average payments 1940 to 1948 inclusive were as follows: $.88, $.91, $1.20, $1.17, $1.12, $1.10, $1.15, $1.17, and $1.10. 2/ Edible molasses not produced in Florida. 3/ 1950 production includes about 900,000 gallons of edible molasses which was produced from frozen cane.

* Sugar data relate to raw sugar instead of 96° equivalent as heretofore published; molasses data now relate to a standard of 80° Brix.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1940-49	May 1 1949	May 1 1950	May 1 1951
		Pounds		
Me.	15.8	16.6	17.4	18.3
N.H.	15.8	16.5	18.5	19.5
Vt.	18.0	19.5	20.1	20.0
Mass.	19.2	20.4	21.6	20.8
Conn.	19.1	21.0	20.2	21.5
N.Y.	21.6	22.8	24.8	24.9
N.J.	22.1	24.1	24.7	24.5
Pa.	20.0	21.8	23.0	22.4
N.Atl.	20.12	21.55	22.97	22.93
Ohio	17.8	19.2	18.6	19.8
Ind.	16.9	18.1	17.0	17.6
Ill.	18.1	19.6	19.3	19.6
Mich.	20.4	21.6	22.1	23.3
Wis.	21.5	23.3	23.5	23.5
E.N.Cent.	19.67	21.49	21.47	21.93
Minn.	20.1	23.1	24.1	23.4
Iowa	18.2	18.9	18.9	18.6
Mo.	13.0	15.1	14.5	13.4
N.Dak.	16.2	17.3	16.4	17.8
S.Dak.	14.4	14.8	15.3	15.9
Nebr.	17.0	18.1	18.0	18.1
Kans.	16.8	18.0	17.0	17.6
W.N.Cent.	16.86	18.31	18.53	18.54
Md.	17.6	19.7	19.4	19.7
Va.	13.3	16.0	15.8	16.1
W.Va.	11.8	13.7	13.1	12.9
N.C.	13.1	14.6	14.6	15.4
S.C.	11.2	13.1	13.5	12.0
Ga.	9.8	10.9	11.4	11.1
S.Atl.	12.98	14.77	14.66	14.68
Ky.	12.9	14.6	13.8	13.3
Tenn.	12.2	13.6	13.1	13.6
Ala.	9.8	11.5	10.9	10.0
Miss.	8.4	8.9	9.3	9.5
Ark.	9.9	11.0	10.4	10.3
Okla.	12.5	13.6	12.9	11.8
Tex.	9.9	9.8	10.4	9.0
S.Cent.	11.01	12.24	11.78	11.21
Mont.	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2
Idaho	20.3	21.9	21.5	22.0
Wyo.	16.7	18.5	19.6	19.4
Colo.	17.2	17.8	18.5	18.5
Utah	19.7	20.8	22.3	23.4
Wash.	21.8	22.7	23.0	22.9
Oreg.	20.8	21.7	21.4	22.5
Calif.	22.5	22.9	23.0	23.0
West	20.26	21.48	21.96	21.87
U.S.	16.83	18.37	18.61	18.55

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy-reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during April		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During April		Jan.-April incl.	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,340	2,323	1,740	1,800	41	42	174	177
N.H.	1,873	1,820	1,686	1,740	32	32	140	136
Vt.	760	734	1,788	1,806	14	13	60	55
Mass.	4,012	4,418	1,863	1,851	75	82	316	336
R.I.	451	480	1,845	1,845	8	9	34	36
Conn.	2,564	2,436	1,713	1,770	44	43	199	189
N.Y.	12,946	13,072	1,689	1,761	219	230	926	909
N.J.	10,633	11,535	1,704	1,740	181	201	703	791
Pa.	18,952	18,688	1,728	1,770	327	331	1,257	1,298
N.Atl.	54,531	55,506	1,726	1,771	941	983	3,809	3,927
Ohio	14,924	15,138	1,770	1,818	264	275	1,012	1,009
Ind.	12,534	12,712	1,887	1,908	237	243	898	869
Ill.	18,200	17,426	1,806	1,818	329	317	1,190	1,129
Mich.	10,013	9,708	1,788	1,758	179	171	679	649
Wis.	14,770	14,802	1,677	1,710	248	253	970	962
E.N.Cent.	70,441	69,786	1,784	1,804	1,257	1,259	4,749	4,618
Minn.	25,168	23,754	1,746	1,734	439	412	1,669	1,642
Iowa	28,522	27,848	1,812	1,824	517	508	1,849	1,887
Mo.	19,508	18,059	1,896	1,902	370	343	1,245	1,173
N.Dak.	3,674	3,628	1,728	1,722	63	62	198	203
S.Dak.	7,413	7,056	1,794	1,842	133	130	438	462
Nebr.	11,027	10,566	1,866	1,890	206	200	728	727
Kans.	12,577	12,313	1,878	1,890	236	233	832	812
W.N.Cent.	107,889	103,224	1,820	1,829	1,964	1,888	6,959	6,906
Del.	869	860	1,815	1,800	16	15	59	51
Md.	3,235	3,214	1,686	1,776	55	57	208	199
Va.	7,692	7,127	1,806	1,800	139	128	510	471
W.Va.	3,138	3,004	1,842	1,905	58	57	208	189
N.C.	7,356	6,866	1,710	1,698	126	117	408	370
S.C.	2,896	2,918	1,431	1,506	41	44	133	136
Ga.	5,664	5,964	1,476	1,539	84	92	270	294
Fla.	1,676	1,657	1,668	1,656	28	27	105	100
S.Atl.	32,526	31,610	1,682	1,699	547	537	1,901	1,810
Ky.	8,016	7,474	1,839	1,878	147	140	528	476
Tenn.	7,328	7,028	1,626	1,701	119	120	419	392
Ala.	5,366	5,181	1,464	1,545	79	80	249	245
Miss.	5,166	4,371	1,416	1,464	73	64	228	199
Ark.	5,431	5,353	1,596	1,635	87	88	254	255
La.	2,860	2,618	1,464	1,494	42	39	130	119
Okla.	8,380	8,104	1,788	1,836	150	149	525	511
Tex.	20,384	19,844	1,791	1,752	365	348	1,170	1,101
S.Cent.	62,931	59,973	1,688	1,714	1,062	1,028	3,503	3,298
Mont.	1,513	1,412	1,821	1,770	28	25	94	91
Idaho	1,807	1,672	1,809	1,848	33	31	118	114
Wyo.	601	652	1,782	1,770	11	12	38	41
Colo.	2,814	2,490	1,812	1,839	51	46	175	155
N.Mex.	776	742	1,686	1,812	13	13	50	47
Ariz.	499	548	1,725	1,752	9	10	31	34
Utah	2,822	2,808	1,830	1,752	52	49	189	187
Nev.	240	250	1,863	1,815	4	5	14	16
Wash.	4,553	4,250	1,824	1,827	83	78	313	315
Oreg.	2,666	2,558	1,887	1,851	50	47	187	185
Calif.	17,472	17,413	1,848	1,764	323	307	1,180	1,138
West.	35,763	34,795	1,837	1,790	657	623	2,389	2,323
U.S.	364,081	354,894	1,766	1,780	6,428	6,318	23,310	22,882

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